

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1870.

The Democratic party of Delaware will hold a State Convention at Dover, on Wednesday, August 24th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and also for Congress. Delegates to the aforesaid Convention will be chosen in the respective Hundreds in each County, on Saturday, August 13th, 1870.

Copious and refreshing showers of four or five hours duration, on Thursday night, lowered the temperature considerably. We may now conclude that the protracted heated term is over, and that the intense heat of the last fortnight is not likely to be experienced again, this season. As a general thing August is not so fervid as July.

A correspondent of the Delaware Gazette, writing over the signature of "A DEMOCRAT OF KENT," suggests the name of our fellow citizen, JOHN P. COCHRAN, Esq., to the consideration of the coming convention for the gubernatorial nomination. If Mr. Cochran would accept the position, there can be no question that he would discharge its duties with great acceptability to the people of the State.

The failure of the Baltimore mails, last week, was occasioned, it has been said, by the Oakington Camp, the travel being so great that connection could not be made with the Delaware trains. Is the excuse a valid one? Should the United States Mail be stopped, in transit, by a camp meeting? Is the Oakington Camp to blame for the numerous failures, once or twice a week, for months before it had existence. There is dereliction of duty somewhere, in the postal service. Let Mr. Creswell see to it.

DELAWARE ENTERPRISE.—Mr. Isaac Solomon, formerly of this State, has established on an Island in the Patuxent River, near its mouth, the largest oyster and fruit canning establishment in the United States. The Island comprises about eighty acres, and was purchased by Mr. Solomon, a few years ago, of Messrs. Booth and Fitzgerald, of Baltimore. An old tenant house was the only building on the Island, at that time. Since then Mr. Solomon has remodeled the old building, transforming it into a neat and commodious dwelling. He has also erected an extensive packing house, a store house, and some thirty-five tenements for the accommodation of the several hundred hands employed in the establishment. A post office and a public school have been established, and two churches, a Methodist and a Catholic, are in progress of erection. A fine wharf has been built, and it is a regular stopping place for the steamers which ply between Baltimore and the Patuxent. Drum Point harbor, just below the Island, is the finest harbor on the Chesapeake Bay, where hundreds of vessels may ride at anchor in perfect safety. A marine railway has been constructed on the Island, capable of accommodating seven vessels at a time, when repairs become necessary. A rail road has been chartered to run between Baltimore and Drum Point, and it is expected to become a great coal depot, perhaps a naval station, and it may form the nucleus of a great city, and Mr. Solomon may have the honor of founding a city that may some day rival that of Romulus and Remus planted upon the Tiber. It is one of the finest bathing places anywhere to be found, and for boating, fishing, and the finest of oysters and soft crabs, in season, it is unsurpassed. It would be safe to predict for Solomon's Island and Drum Point, an importance far in advance of that they now possess. And with a few more men like Isaac Solomon, they need not be long in attaining that importance.

THE SPANISH CROWN.—It is now said that the Spanish Crown will be offered to Prince Alfonso, the second son of the King of Portugal, who is but five years of age. The Spaniards have thus far hunted in vain all through Europe for a king. They tried to get a Portuguese in the person of Don Luis, who is an old ex-monarch; they tried to get an Italian, in the person of Victor Emmanuel's young son the Duke of Genoa; they tried to get a Spaniard, in the person of Espartero, who is an octogenarian. Some of them desired a French Bourbon, Montpensier, some of them a Spanish Bourbon, the Prince of Asturias; some of them an English Prince, one of the sons of Queen Victoria. They have just tried to get the German Prince Leopold; but they have thought it better to give him up than take a war along with him.

Our government is beginning to wake up to the fact that there is war in Europe. The navy is to be placed on a war footing. Orders have gone forward from the Navy Department to the commanders of the Portsmouth, Boston, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia Navy yards, to hasten, with all possible speed, the repair and completion of every vessel that can be placed in commission.

The average yield of wheat, this season, in the Bay-Side district of Talbot county, is ten to fifteen bushels for one.

LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

The prosperity of every town depends in most part upon its productive industry. The working men and producing classes are the men who build houses, manufacture machinery, build carriages, make harness, saddles, boots and shoes, wagons, carts, plows, threshers, reapers, and all kinds of agricultural implements—the workers in brick and mortar, leather, iron, wood and stone—these are the men who, in conjunction with those who employ their capital in productive industry, build up the towns and cities of the land. The merchants, shop-keepers, traffickers, officers, &c., are conveniences and useful as agencies to minister to the wants and needs of society, but there is a tendency towards an overplus of this class in every community. What is needed in every place is more mechanics, more producers, more manufacturers, more capital employed in productive industry, to build up and develop the town or neighborhood where such capital exists. If the money of a town or neighborhood is locked up in bank stock, or bonds, or employed in distant enterprises, it is of but little public benefit. If employed in shavering, at usurious rates of interest, it is not only positively injurious to business, but exercises a hurtful and demoralizing influence upon society. To build up a town and neighborhood, its capital and business energy must be employed in the town, and not sent abroad, to build up enterprises in distant places which possess no local interest, and which pay, perhaps, a smaller per cent. than the industries which minister to its income. Capital is needed in Middletown. Houses pay a rental of twelve to twenty-five per cent, and more houses are needed. A peach canning establishment is needed here. It would be a convenience and source of profit to the peach growers, and would furnish profitable employment to many women and children, as well as to men, who are now folding their hands in idleness and sitting about the street corners gazing upon vacancy. Woolen and cotton factories might be established here and made as profitable as they are at other places, adding to our population, increasing our productive industry, and swelling the accounts of the general wealth. We have sites for paper mills, tanneries, and other industries, which would pay our capitalists quite as well, if not a great deal better, than Government, State, or Pacific or other rail road bonds, and build up our section, improve and develop our town and neighborhood, enlarge our population, and stimulate trade and business generally. We throw out these remarks for the consideration of the intelligent business men and capitalists around us. The energy and enterprise are here, the capital is here—all that is needed is combination and proper direction towards home and local development. The capitalist would thus stimulate the mechanic and artisan, and the increased product of their operative labor would be beneficially upon the capitalist, enhancing the value of his houses and lands, and paying him a better profit than his bonds, because it is the nature of well conducted industry and enterprise to increase and multiply and grow with the growth of surrounding industries, but the value of bonds and like investments, as a general thing, is stationary, consequently not so productive.

PEACH ITEMS.—The Hale's Early variety is almost an entire failure this year, at least in this section. Farmers who Saturday last expected to ship at least a hundred baskets on Monday, did not ship more than twenty baskets, so badly had they rotted. One gentleman, of this town, had shipped over six hundred baskets last year, but will not ship fifty baskets of this variety this year. It is said the honey bees and black flies swam upon them by the millions.

We are shipping two car loads of fruit per day—1000 baskets—from Clayton.

The Jersey Blue will soon commence daily trips from Bombay Hook to accommodate the peach trade.

Two tugs are advertised to run from Smyrna Creek to carry fruit.

A line of steamers will not be maintained from Mahon's, it is understood, the crop not being large enough to sustain it. Last year about 500,000 baskets were shipped via this route.

A great portion of the Sussex crop is going via the Lewes steamers, which will soon make daily trips to the city. The fruit will be packed in hours earlier than the cars, and at a greatly reduced freight. The distance from Lewes by rail, is about 145 miles to New York, and by water about 240 miles, hence the boats have the advantage.

Several farmers in this vicinity have sold their crops for 80 cts. per basket, we understand, and one or two small crops have been sold for a dollar—*Smyrna Times.*

The shipment of Hale's Early peaches will be pretty much over, after next week. This variety of the peach is but little esteemed. It has to be picked and shipped in an unripe state, or else it will rot and fall. No more trees of this variety will be planted here, and some who have the trees are talking of having other varieties grafted upon their stocks. Mr. Wm. Flintham, of Middle Neck, has shipped the finest lot of Hales that has been sent to market this season. They were of large size and well colored.

Sheriff Richardson will sell on the 13th of August, at the hotel of Joseph Yarnall, in New Castle, a brick house and frame kitchen on Orange street, taken in execution as the property of Francis J. Callahan. Also on Saturday, the 13th of August, at Black Bird, the real estate of George Staats, known as the Cornelius Walker farm, containing 111 acres, and another lot of 36 acres. Also at the same time and place the farm of Susanah Hukill, containing over 300 acres of land.

Our town commissioners have been filling up the depressions in our streets for some days past, and they are looking much improved. The gutters need cleaning out, and the streets need repaving. Lake street and Cass street both need attention. The former requires grading, and the latter needs raising in the center and the gutters opened, and the side walks repaved. A great deal of labor is needed upon our streets, and our commissioners will do all that they have funds to pay for.

LAND SALES.—Sheriff Wilds made the following sales in this town, on Thursday last:—The farm of George Wiest, in the Alley, 100 acres, from town, containing 2500 acres, for \$4,000. Mr. Wiest bought the farm of the purchaser for \$22,000 about three years since. Also the farm of Samuel J. Jones, near Blackstone Cross Roads, containing about 200 acres, to David J. Murphy, of Newark, for \$6,200.—*Smyrna Times.*

The excursion to Lewes, which we mentioned last week, will come off on Monday next, the 1st of August. The train will leave Middletown at 7.10 A. M. and leave Lewes at 6 P. M. allowing about five or six hours at the beach. Tickets for the round trip \$2.00. Same price at all stations above Middletown. We understand that three cars will be allotted to the passengers from this station.

Simmons, Stocum & Co's great Ethiopian combination, comprising the very best performers in the United States, will give two entertainments in the Town Hall, on the 15th and 16th of August next. The company are finishing an elegant opera house in Philadelphia at a cost of \$65,000 and give these entertainments prior to occupying it.

A race has been made between S. B. Ford, Jr., "Cecil," and a trotter belonging to Mr. McCrone at Hare's Corner. The race will be contested at Warwick, on Thursday, Aug. 4th.

The hay shed of Mr. James Buckson, in Thoronghfare Neck, was struck by lightning, on Monday night last, and set on fire, but a pump being convenient the fire was extinguished.

An Elkton paper says:—"Elkton is beset with nuisances—Offensive smells, trespassing live stock, snarling curs, moon-baying pointers, yowling cats, and aversion to work."

The entertainments given in the Town Hall, on Thursday and Friday evenings, by Mulligan, Mortimer, Howard & Bray's Musical and Burlesque Opera Troupe were of the highest order, but were simply attended on account of the short notice and unfavorable weather. This troupe combines some of the best talent in the country, and is, as it claims to be, *nulli secundum*, far exceeding, we think, either Dixie's or Sanford's. Charles Howard's Plantation Scene was a veritable representation; the dog exercises, and the music, vocal and instrumental, were very fine, a due appreciation of which was shown by repeated applause.

"THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME."—A citizen of this town, who with his family returned home from the sea-side, a few days since, says he felt the full force of the words of the old song, when he reached Middletown, having escaped from the dust of travel, the burning sun, and the devouring mosquitoes on the beach. Going to the sea-side for comfort, is not what it is cracked up to be, in this sweltering weather, at least. The comforts of home are greater than any which can be purchased for money at our best watering places.

SURROUNDING FISHING AT NEW CASTLE.—Parties from Philadelphia and New York have recently built a scow and located it out in the river opposite New Castle for the purpose of catching sturgeon. They have all the necessary facilities for canning the meat and converting the fat into oil. It is to be a very lucrative business, and from the energy these men appear to display, they will realize handsome profits.

Our acknowledgments are due to Messrs. Warner, Dickson & McElrath, 338 Greenwich street, New York, for a crate of fine Lawton Blackberries, grown upon the farm of Mr. Wm. K. Lockwood, Sasafas Neck, Cecil county, Md. delivered at the instance of Mr. E. B. Rice, for said firm. Our thanks are due to those gentlemen for their kind attentions.

DELAWARE COLLEGE.—This time-honored institution will be opened under the new organization on the 24th of September, and we trust that its future career may be in every way successful. Every parent having sons to educate should take an interest in sustaining the College and giving to it the material support necessary to make it prosperous.

Eighteen car loads of peaches went over the railroad on Monday, and the same number on Tuesday, five of which were for Philadelphia. A car load per day has been shipped from this station, and on Thursday, two car loads were sent off.

"The merciful man is merciful to his beast." Spare the poor horses, mules and oxen. What with the heat, the flies, and the rough usage of their unthinking and unfeeling drivers, they have a hard time of it.

The total number of cars engaged to carry the peach crop, this season, is 420, more than were employed last year. As the crop is lighter than that of last year, of course the cars will not make as many trips.

The Catholic congregation is engaged in erecting quite a fine Church. The estimated cost is from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars.

Thomas B. Lockwood has sold his farm in the "Alley," two miles from Smyrna, containing 150 acres, to John Appleton, of Odessa, for \$13,000—\$1000 per acre.

Governor Salisbury has commissioned J. M. Barr, Esq., to be Notary Public for the city of Wilmington, in place of Wiggins.

Rev. H. Colclazer of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach to-morrow morning in the Presbyterian Church, at the usual hour.

Blackbird Camp commenced on Thursday. There will be a pretty general attendance to-morrow.

The Milford paper says that an old colored woman in Sussex County has fallen heir to twenty-five thousand dollars.

Some evilly-disposed persons a Kit's Hammock deface the carriages of parties stopping there, by cutting them.

A new building and loan association is talked of in Middletown, to be organized on the permanent plan.

The Cretcherille, Md. camp which commenced on Saturday last, it is reported, will continue until Tuesday next.

A Gazette correspondent suggests Jesse Sharpe as the next Democratic candidate for Governor. Camden Camp commences next Wednesday. About one hundred tents are erected.

The Red Lion Camp, commences on Wednesday, the third of August.

The Fifteenth Amendment celebration comes off on Saturday next, in this town.

The peach pickers are on hand again, this season, but not in such numbers as last.

TEXAS.—It is estimated that over 100,000 immigrants have entered Texas within the last twelve months, and during last December over 1,500 came daily into the State. The crops this summer, it is believed, will be double those of last year. The hilly regions of the western part of the State are very healthy, but the persons who settle on the low, flat lands, and use the water of the streams, are liable to chills and fevers, and the inhabitants of the coast cities are subject to yellow fever. Labor is in great demand in the agricultural districts, and farm hands receive from \$15 to \$20 a month and their board. During the cotton-picking season they are paid from \$2 50 to \$3 a day and board. In the cities journeymen mechanics are paid from \$3 50 to \$5 a day.

PURCHASE OF FOREIGN SHIPS.—The reason American merchants cannot purchase foreign-built ships is only because the act of Congress of 1792 forbids it. There is no other let or hindrance. No foreign-built vessel can be transferred to our flag, as the law stands, unless she has been shipwrecked and repaired here so as to amount to a substantial reconstruction, or has been lawfully captured in war and condemned as a prize, or has become forfeited and sold for a breach of the revenue laws.

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN ALASKA.—It appears that the natives of Alaska are addicted to the theological practice of human sacrifices. Whenever a chief or "medicine man" dies, one of his slaves is offered up, or rather dispatched to the spirit-land to wait upon his old master. Our officers have just rescued a boy who was already bound and about to mount the altar. The constitution of the United States is a perfectly tolerant instrument, but we question whether, upon the most liberal interpretation, it will be found to authorize these enthusiastic practices.

Full returns from the Oregon election make the majority for the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Grover, 631. Seymour and Blair carried the State by only 165. The Democratic gain, therefore, is 406. Governor Grover is the first Democratic executive elected by the people of Oregon for ten years.

A number of our Fenian friends are about to wreak their vengeance on England by joining the French army to fight against Prussia.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The opening blows of the great Franco-Prussian war have been delivered. On Saturday last, a Prussian force crossed the French frontier to make a reconnaissance in the direction of St. Avolt and Metz. After proceeding some distance, they encountered an outpost of the enemy, and had a brisk skirmish with a force of French chasseurs. The Prussians retired, leaving two men on the field. It is also reported that the Prussians were repulsed near Saar-Louis, and a reconnaissance made on Prussian soil by a small detachment of French Troops. The headquarters of the German army are reported to be at Kreuznach, and the French at Metz. The armies are thus about 100 miles apart, by direct line, and 116 by railroad.

A Prussian success is reported near Gerseville, the French losing ten killed and wounded. A body of Prussian troops also seized a French Custom-house near Schrecklinggen. It is confidently stated that the Prussians are strengthening Coblenz, only with the intention of making it a base of operations, and they intend to throw a force down the line of the Saar, and carry an offensive war into France.

In order to be ready for a movement in the Schleswig-Holstein provinces, if such should be a part of the campaign, a large French fleet has been ordered into the North sea. To meet this movement Prussia has doubled-armed all her ports, and put them in a most complete state of defense. France may cripple the trade of Germany by means of her superior fleet, but she will not be able to make much impression upon her sea-coast strongholds.

The affair near Rahling, on Saturday, was followed up by another Prussian dash into the French territory on Sunday morning. The expedition penetrated the country several miles, tore up a part of a railway track, and blew up a viaduct. The French were found in considerable force near Gerseville; skirmishing ensued, and the Prussians retired. Readers of the military bulletins from Berlin and Paris will observe that they begin to bear a striking resemblance to the dispatches we had during our civil war, and more recently from Cuba: One side invariably reports the other as beaten with heavy loss, while its own loss is trifling. According to the same accounts the enemy are everlastingly deserting. The latest Metz and Coblenz dispatches resemble wonderfully our own news from the front six years ago.

The war operations in other quarters than on the banks of the Rhine are beginning to assume importance. The French fleet was to sail from Cherbourg on Tuesday morning for the Baltic. Admiral Bouet Willaumez is in command, and has hoisted his flag on the iron-clad Surveillante, thirty-six guns. 8,000 marines accompany the expedition. The Mediterranean fleet at Toulon sailed on Monday for Cherbourg. It is now believed that the Count of Palikao will command the army of the Baltic. From the Prussian side the only important movement indicated is the falling back of the army from its advanced position to the Rhine.

Napoleon was to have left for the front on Tuesday night, and several divisions of the French army are already on the move. Warm work may now be expected. The Imperial Guard is at Nancy. Two more engagements with the Prussians are reported from Strasburg, in both of which the French claim to have been successful. The news by the way of Berlin is very meagre, as the Prussian government is exercising a strict surveillance over the wires. It is said that Frankfurt-on-the-Main has been designated as the headquarters of the German army.

The naval news is important. The French fleet for the Baltic sailed on Monday. Nine French frigates under full steam passed Dover in the afternoon, heading eastward. A great crowd of spectators assembled on the bluffs to witness the exciting scene. Several French cruisers are reported off Wicks, Scotland. French gunboats to operate on the Rhine and the rivers in Prussia are being transported from Marseilles in sections overland.

The excitement in England over the discovery of the proposed secret treaty between France and Prussia in 1866 has not abated. All the London journals have leaders on the subject, and the burden of their song is, "France must apologize for this offensive treaty or fight." Still, when it comes to the latter alternative, England will probably think twice before going to war for a matter of the past. In the House of Lords Earl Granville related the particulars of an interview with the French Ambassador, in which the latter charged the origin of the treaty upon Bismarck. Mr. Gladstone told the House of Commons that the British Minister at Berlin had telegraphed that the original propositions embodied in the treaty by Napoleon were in the hand-writing of his minister, M. Benedetti. Apropos of the French Minister at Washington, the Prussian Minister at Washington has received the following despatch from his government: "Public opinion in England is favorable to North Germany, but the government is not favorable. She acts with the neutrality law against North Germany as she did against America with the Alabama."

According to the late accounts the French army has moved from its base at Metz. The transfer of troops from the right of the French position appears to have been rapid, and a concentration of the whole army on the Moselle river, near the border line, is said to be accomplished. The naval forward movements have already begun. The French fleet has passed through the English channel, destined for the Baltic. It is composed of eight iron-clads in two divisions, one of which is intended for operation on the west coast of Schleswig, the other against the Baltic ports. Convoys by the second division were transports conveying a corps of eight thousand men, sent to operate in Schleswig.

The signs indicate that a collision will not long be delayed between the opposing forces on the Rhine. It is fearful to contemplate the enormous slaughter which must result from the destructive weapons now in use by both armies. It is impossible to conjecture the result between two

combatants so evenly matched. Correspondents of newspapers are rigidly excluded from the French camp, and it is not safe to place entire reliance even upon initiatory movements which are not made from personal observation.

There can be no doubt that the forward movement of the French army has begun. An American correspondent at Metz telegraphs that Thursday was the time fixed for the troops to march. He believes that the King of Prussia, if he is willing to fight at all on the left bank, will accept battle somewhere about Kreuznach. This correspondent, who seems to have peculiar facilities of judging the military probabilities, expresses the belief that the odds are immensely in favor of France. He estimates the army at 800,000 men, and declares them to be in a magnificent state of discipline. Telegrams from the seat of war report that the Prussians have evacuated Wasserbillig, which is the last Prussian military station on the line to Luxembourg. They are evidently falling back over the Rhine and concentrating at Mayence, where King William arrived on Tuesday night. An engagement was reported on Tuesday, in which the French claim to have killed thirty and captured eight of the enemy. A Berlin dispatch says: "Prussia is everywhere prepared for defence but not for attack."

ITEMS OF NEWS.
An extraordinary sensation has been created in England by the publication of what purports to be a secret treaty proposed by France to Prussia in 1866, after the battle of Sadova. The terms involved the acquisition of Belgium and Luxembourg by France and the consolidation of North and South Germany under Prussian sway. The London Times vouches for the authenticity of the treaty and telegrams from Brussels state that its existence was known to Belgium at the time. Great Britain, it seems, was kept completely in the dark. The matter was alluded to in the House of Commons. Mr. Disraeli declared that the extinction of Belgium would be a calamity to Europe. Mr. Gladstone said the purport of the treaty "certainly was astounding."

A frightful crime has come to light in the West. Some speculators have been buying infected buffalo robes from the Indians of the plains who are afflicted with small-pox, and have transported them East and sold them, so that the loathsome disease has been scattered broadcast in the States. The facts have only recently been discovered. One thousand three hundred robes have been seized by the government at Union station. The managers of the Pacific Railroad are using every effort to prevent the passage of any more of the death-spreading merchandise over their line.

Our Havana correspondent writes of several fresh engagements between the Cubans and Spaniards, which go to prove that the complete suppression of the insurrection is far from being accomplished. Both sides fighting men have been killed. Both sides claim the victory, of course. The insurrection appears to be as much alive as ever in the mountain districts of the southeast. Cholera, small-pox, and yellow fever are devastating the island wherever foreigners are sojourning.

A battle with the Comanche and Kiowa Indians took place in Northern Texas on the 14th instant, in which our forces, under Major McClellan, were whipped and forced to retreat. Our loss was two killed and eleven wounded. The Indians were armed with Spencer rifles and six-shooters, and were warriors. The fight lasted five hours.

The French government has appointed Vicomte de Treillard to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States in place of the late M. Prevost-Paradol. The new Minister was Secretary of Legation at Washington in 1865, and at the time of this new appointment was French Minister Resident in Chili.

The Post-office Department has announced that, in consequence of the suspension of the trips of the German steamers, the reduced rates of postage between the United States and Germany are inoperative, and the old rates will have to be resumed. The German mails will hereafter be sent by the way of England.

In New York 900 Prussian recruits have been enrolled at the North German Consulate within the last five days, and 500 have gone to Europe, paying their own passage. The German subscriptions in New York for the sick and wounded Prussian soldiers have reached over \$30,000.

A true bill has been found against Gen. O'Neill, the late Fenian leader, by the Grand Jury of Windsor, Vt. His trial for a violation of the neutrality laws will soon take place, and, doubtless, he will share the fate of Starr and his compatriots.

It was stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday night that the negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims stood where they did a year ago; that the next advances were due from the American Government.

The expense of taking the census of 1860 in round numbers was \$1,700,000. To defray the expenses of taking the census of 1870, \$3,000,000 will be required. A slight difference between Democratic and Radical rule.

It is stated that the negro Senator Revels was ejected from the street cars in Louisville the other day, on account of his color, and intends bringing a suit against the company for damages.

The Ocean Yacht Race has terminated in a victory for the British yacht Cambria. That vessel passed Sandy Hook at 3.45 on Wednesday afternoon, the Dauntless passing the same point at 4.45.

A report is received from London that France had had inquiry made of Prussia upon what conditions peace could be made? to which it was replied, "It is too late."

Gen. R. E. Lee, it is said, will accept the Presidency of the Virginia Valley Railroad, in connection with his duties as President of Washington Club.

The Athletic Base Ball Club, of Philadelphia, beat the Red Stockings, at Cincinnati, on Wednesday, by a score of 11 to 7.

CAPE MAY.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says:

"At Cape May there is nothing else but the bath. There are no drives, no walks, no shade, no privacy of any kind or description. The sun glares down on the hot sand, and were it not for the bracing breeze, you might be as comfortable in the desert. There are no woods, no dells, no retreats, and no opportunities for opportunities. If you are not a baby or an invalid, the days at Cape May are among the last hours of your life."

The same correspondent further says:—"There is one great fault at Cape May which, if not corrected, will have everything but a beneficial effect. The bath is certainly a public enough, but as each hotel must have its shore, there is no reason why it should not be reserved for guests of the house. It is now of daily occurrence that several negroes, with their wenchies, invade themselves among the bathers, to their great annoyance. Bathing certainly brings us in contact with strange bath-fellows, and very often an easy kind of freedom is indulged in under the exhilarating effect of salt water which would not be so proper under the depressing influence of gas light. But that is among ourselves and our friends. We do not begrudge Sambo or Dinah the free use of water, but if we have a right to eat alone and dance alone, we certainly have the same right to dispense with such select company during the bathing hour. It is a matter that should be attended to, and that promptly."

HOARD OUTRAGE.—Mr. Cardus Mooby was walking with Miss Agnes Jarvis, on South Broad street, Philadelphia, a few evenings since, when Mr. Mooby was knocked down and severely beten, and Miss Jarvis seized and violated by seven ruffians in succession.

"I FITS MIT SIGEL."—Gen. Sigel offers to lead a division of German volunteers to make a descent on the coast of France, and attack Napoleon in the rear. Bully for Sigel. "I fits mit Sigel."

The harvest prospects in England improve daily.

MARRIED.
In Middletown, on Wednesday, the 27th inst. by Rev. John Collins McCabe, D. D. Lewis W. Harrison, Esq. of Randolph, Ill. to Miss Kate Maxwell, daughter of Mr. David Maxwell, of this town.

DIED.
In this town, on the 27th instant, Eugenia May, daughter of Joseph and Louisa Earnest, aged 4 months and 17 days.

| THE MARKETS. | |
|---|----------------------|
| MIDDLETOWN MARKET. | |
| CORRECTED WEEKLY BY A. T. BRADLEY. | |
| Wheat, old..... | \$1 60 |
| Wheat, new..... | 1 35 |
| Corn, yellow..... | 1 02 |
| " white..... | 1 05 |
| Oats, new..... | 53 |
| Oats, old..... | 53 |
| Timothy Seed..... | 7 50 |
| Clover Seed..... | 9 50 |
| Eggs..... | 20 cts 3/4 doz |
| Butter..... | 19c 20 " 3/4 B |
| Potatoes..... | 15c 20 " 3/4 bushel. |
| PHILADELPHIA. | |
| Prime new red wheat..... | \$1 60 1/2 62 |
| Corn, yellow..... | 1 06 1/2 65 |
| Oats (Pennsylvania)..... | 64 |
| Chickens..... | 22c 25 cts 3/4 B |
| Flour..... | \$7 00 111 00 |
| WILMINGTON. | |
| Wheat, prime..... | \$1 45 1/2 50 |
| Corn, yellow..... | 1 15 |
| Oats..... | 50 |
| Flour..... | \$7 00 111 00 |
| SPECIAL NOTICES. | |
| DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D. and Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear (his specialty) in the Medical College of Philadelphia, 13 years experience, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 305 Arch street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. apr 15-17. | |
| FINE READY MADE CLOTHING. 228 MARKET STREET, 2nd Door below THIRD WILMINGTON, DELAWARE. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Ready Made Clothing in Delaware, Our Own Make, now on hand, and will be sold at less than Philadelphia Prices. All our Clothing is made in Superior manner by PRACTICAL TAILORS. | |
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| March 16-y Edward Moore GIBSON'S PRICE CURRENT. | |
| Eggs..... | 20cts. |
| Butter..... | 20. |
| Chickens, dressed..... | 11. |
| Ducks..... | 14. |
| Turkeys..... | 16. |
| Geese..... | 12. |
| Lard..... | 15. |
| Hogs, alive..... | 10. |
| Potatoes, round..... | 65. |
| Feathers..... | 20. |
| Honey..... | 20. |

The above prices will be paid in cash for produce delivered in good order; and we wish to say that we keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions which we will sell reasonably for cash, at the Corner of Broad and Anderson Streets, Middletown, Del. March 20-11 Wm. Z. GIBSON.

MR. MOTLEY.—The recall of Mr. Motley, the American minister to England, has given a great offence to his Massachusetts friends. But he had richly deserved that fate in disobeying his instructions. Senator Wilson addressed a letter to the President, earnestly deprecating the removal of a man so distinguished in literature, and by his "loyalty" in the late war. He says to President Grant, "I fear you will make a sad mistake. His removal is believed to be aimed at Mr. Sumner. Can you, my dear sir, afford to have such an imputation rest upon your administration?" President Grant thought he could, and so removed Mr. Motley. Alas, for Motley! He has run a brief career in the gilded circle of nobles, the seventh heaven of a Massachusetts plebeian, disporting himself like an amiable cod in the society of the aristocratic gold fish, and now he must be suddenly looked out by that cruel fisherman Grant, and flung back into the obscure pool from which he came. Thus it is that the grim shade of Reverdy Johnson is speedily avenged, and the Alabama claims, which have proved such a pitfall to American diplomats, still have the trap-door open, down which Frelinghuysen, no doubt, will disappear some day, and successive generations of ambassadors, all sent to the bottom by that frightful navigator, Captain Semmes.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.—Rear Admiral Goldsborough and Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, inspector of machinery at the New York navy-yard, have been ordered to inspect the Stevens floating battery, at Hoboken, New Jersey, with a view to its purchase by the government. This battery, it will be remembered, was recently partially built for the State of New Jersey, under the supervision of General George B. McClellan, the necessary amount for its construction having been bequeathed by Mr. Stevens, a wealthy citizen of New Jersey.

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